MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 NOVEMBER 1981

Israel

Relations With U.S. -- Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin was satisfied with a message from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig promising that the United States will continue to adhere to the Camp David accords as the sole basis for obtaining "political arrangements" in the Middle East and that it will honor all agreements reached during Begin's last visit to Washington. The radio said the U.S. Administration appears to have understood Israel's decision "not to participate in the political process" if the United States deviates from the Camp David accords and adopts other plans, such as the Saudi peace plan. According to another radio report, the joint Likud-Alignment Knesset delegation will depart for the United States in 1 to 2 weeks. It will be headed by Israel's next ambassador to Washington, MK Moshe Arens.

Jerusalem POST on Saudi Plan -- The Jerusalem POST has called on Israel to give "due consideration" to the Saudi peace plan rather than reject it outright. In a 4 November commentary, the POST said Israel should announce its agreement with one or two of Crown Prince Fahd's eight points, provide reasons for rejection of the others, submit Israeli counterproposals and invite the Saudis to hold immediate negotiations. Asserting that such a course would put the Saudis "on the spot" and allow Israel to ascertain their true intentions, the POST added that the opposition to the Fahd plan from Arab rejectionists ought to give Israelis "cause to pause before joining them in their knee-jerk rejectionism."

Bi'r Zayt Closure, Demonstrations -- Jerusalem radio reported that the Military Government for the occupied territories has closed Bi'r Zayt College in response to student demonstrations there. Earlier, the radio reported renewed Palestinian demonstrations in various West Bank towns.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported that British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held separate meetings with Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and National Guard Commander Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Another SPA report noted Carrington's departure from Riyadh on the morning of 5 November. Meanwhile, Riyadh radio praised Carrington's recent assertions that the PLO should be a party to peace talks, saying the British foreign secretary has displayed a "serious desire to deal with facts that cannot be ignored."

Gulf Defense

GCC Defense Coordination -- In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH, Saudi Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan revealed that, at their meeting last September, armed forces commanders of the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) agreed to set up an "advanced defensive group" to coordinate the defenses of the six states. GCC leaders will consider the results of this agreement at the forthcoming summit in Riyadh on 10 November, Prince Sultan said. According to QNA, armed forces staff chiefs will attend the GCC summit.

Kuwaiti Denial of Pact With U.S. -- KUNA reported that a responsible Kuwaiti source denied the Washington POST's allegation that Kuwait and other Gulf states have concluded a secret agreement with the United States on the establishment of a defensive pact under U.S. supervision.

Egypt

Relations With Saudi Arabia -- In an interview to Beirut's MONDAY MORNING for 2-8 November, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Ghurbal affirmed that contacts between Egypt and Saudi Arabia "have never stopped." Asked about the nature of the contacts, Ghurbal chose not to elaborate.

Seizure of Presses, Arrests -- MENA cited AL-AKHBAR as reporting that security forces seized three presses used by "terrorists" to print leaflets fomenting sectarian sedition. The authorities also arrested 18 new suspects named in testimony given by leaders of "the terrorist organization" already in custody.

Libya

More on Plot -- Reporting further on the alleged U.S. plot to kill Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Tripoli radio cited various news media reports as saying that the plan calls for strafing all the places where the Libyan leader might possibly be. According to the radio, observers link this plot with attempts during August by U.S. planes to penetrate Libyan territory via the Gulf of Sidra.

Continuation of Withdrawal -- AFP reports indicated that Libyan forces in eastern Chad began their departure for Libya on 3 November. Monitored Libyan media have still not mentioned the withdrawal from Chad.

Iran

According to the 3 November FRANCE-SOIR, a former aide to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Khalil Reza'i, who recently fled Iran, said the present Iranian regime is bound to collapse very soon. He said the "terror" in Iran is such that if Khomeyni were to relent for 2 or 3 days "he would be swept away." The former Khomeyni aide also stated that while the shah killed hundreds during his reign, Khomeyni has killed tens of thousands in a few months.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AQA MEETS WITH HERAT SERVICEMEN 4 NOV

LD050710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Brig Gen Gol Aqa, head of the armed forces political affairs departments, today conveyed the warm greetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to the officers, NCO's and men of the Herat armed forces command and to the pilots of the province's air force.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa arrived this morning in Herat to attend a meeting of the command of the 17th Division of Herat Province.

In talking with the military personnel, he explained their duties for the defense of the interests of the homeland, revolution and the toilers, and he praised their victories against the enemies of the homeland and revolution.

The deputy commander of the 17th Division of Herat Province then pledged, on behalf of the officers and men of the division, not to spare any efforts for the well-being and prosperity of the people.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa then attended a meeting of the heroic pilots of the Herat air force. He praised the heroic role of the young pilots and their efforts to safeguard the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

The commander of the province's air unit then spoke on behalf of the pilots, asserting that they will carry out their revolutionary duties under any circumstances.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa returned to Kabul this afternoon.

BAKHTAR: TERRORISM CURTAILED IN NORTHEAST

LD030800 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov (BAKHTAR) -- Crushing and deadly blows have been inflicted on the miscreants in Qonduz, Baghlan, Takhar and Badakhshan Provinces and their terrorist and subversive actions have been considerably curtailed, said Sadiqi, member of the Central Committee of the PDPA and the head of the northeastern zone of Afghanistan in an interview with BAKHTAR correspondent.

He added that the impact of the defeat of counterrevolutionary elements has already been manifested in the revival of the industrial and construction projects. With further normalization of the life of the people, the activities of these and other projects will be enhanced. For example, the construction of Chihl-Dokhtaran port is underway. The completion of the road will not only provide considerable facilities for the travelers but also greatly help in preventing the beastly aggressions waged by the bandits against the toiling people of this area.

En. Sadiqi added that the national Government of the DRA have provided assistance to the people of this zone in different social and economic spheres as a result of which the yields of wheat, paddy, cotton, lettuce, cement, coal and the activities of silos are tremendously increased compared with last year and in some respects the yields have exceeded the planned figures with the mutual cooperation of the people and the DRA Government.

The people of Badakhshan, Takhar, Qonduz and Baghlan Provinces have always supported the programs of the PDPA and the DRA, he added. Thousands of people from these areas have joined the military and police force following the decision of the DRA Government regarding the partial call-up of the former soldiers and cadets to serve again in the military.

150 REBELS, WEAPONS CAPTURED IN VARDAK, LOWGAR

LD031734 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] As a result of an armed attack recently by our heroic armed forces on the bands of rebels in various regions of Lowgar and Vardak Provinces, a large number of rebels, these enemies of the people, homeland and revolution, were crushed and assorted weapons and war equipment were seized from them.

According to reports from the Lowgar and Vardak Provinces, as a result of the operations of the armed forces against the mercenary bands infiltrated from abroad, 150 of these traitors were captured. In addition, several light weapons, 14,350 rounds of ammunition, 1 rocket launcher, 56 antitank missiles, 16 Katyushas, a number of antipersonnel mines, handgrenades, a quantity of explosives, 1 set of communication equipment, binoculars and 4 bags of medicine were seized by the armed forces. Also, a store of explosives was destroyed.

AFP ON CLANDESTINE AFGHAN RADIO STATIONS

BK031120 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT 3 Nov 81

[By Alain Faudeux]

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Three clandestine radio stations, one aimed at Kabul, another at Soviet troops, and the third at Panjsher Valley north of Kabul, have begun broadcasts, drawing at least one protest from the Afghan Government.

Radio Free Kabul -- set up by French technicians -- has already aroused the ire of the Soviet-backed regime. Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, in an exclusive interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, said the clandestine radio programs were an obstacle to good relations with Paris.

The station was begun with the help of Christian Baudu and Martin Boissau, two French technicians who spent six weeks illegally in Afghanistan, training rebels to work the equipment. They said they hoped to give the rebels a total of 36 10-kilo (22-pound) transmitters, to create a network that would cover the entire country.

Radio Free Kabul, they said, broadcast from a mountain 25 kms (15 miles) from the city. The transmitter has a range of 40 kms (25 miles), they added.

The programs, which were interrupted late last month as the rebels waited for tapes to be smuggled in from Peshawar, Pakistan, generally began at 8 p.m. local time and lasted for 30 minutes.

The broadcasts began with a sign-on in Persian and Pashto saying "this is the voice of the Afghan mujahedeen (freedom fighters)," to a background of traditional Afghan music, the Frenchmen said. Then came a verse from the Koran, explained and commented, followed by the day's subject. One day, for example, the rebels spoke of the "deportation of Afghan students to the Soviet Union". The radio then broadcast interviews with Afghan rebels, who told of fighting successes around the country.

The second radio, which broadcasts daily 15-minute Russian-language programs to the Baghram air base north of Kabul, has a transmitter at the entrance to the Panjsher Valley. It carries appeals to Soviet troops from exiled dissident writers such as Vladimir Bukovsky and Vladimir Maximov.

The third, which again has its equipment in the Panjsher Valley, will also be used by local resistance leader Ahmed Shah Masud to warn residents of government offensives.

But Radio Free Kabul has aroused most of the official anger. Mr Dost, in the interview, said the radio station was an impediment to development of good relations between Afghanistan and France.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI 3 NOV

BK031428 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] President of Venezuela Dr Luis Herrera Campins was given a ceremonial welcome when he arrived in New Delhi this afternoon on a 3-day visit to the country. He was received at the airport among others by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, her Cabinet colleagues and members of the diplomatic corps. A 21-gun salute was given to the visiting dignitary. He inspected an interservices guard of honor at the airport.

Welcoming Dr Campins, President Sanjiva Reddy said although India and Venezuela are geographically wide apart, their common dedication to democracy binds them closely together.

In his reply, Dr Campins said both Venezuela and India are democratic countries believing in the dignity of man. India has made its presence felt in the international forums as an important spokesman of the Third World, he added.

State Banquet

BK040314 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] India and Venezuela have expressed concern at the present explosive international situation. They deplored the policies pursued by the superpowers for political gain.

Speaking at a banquet given in honor of the visiting president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, in New Delhi last night, President Reddy said recent developments, especially in our region, had given us cause for anxiety. He said the world peace and stability for which the people have struggled is being seriously undermined. The president reiterated that India is making determined efforts toward promoting peace and stability in the region. Mr Reddy appealed to the developed countries to display the political will to assist the developing countries in their development programs. He expressed the hope that the general consensus achieved at the recent Cancun summit will provide the necessary political will for further development.

Referring to India-Venezuela relations, President Reddy said the two countries can benefit mutually by close cooperation in technical, scientific and economic fields. He described Dr Campins' visit as a landmark in the development of friendly relations between the two people.

In his reply, the Venezuelan president expressed deep concern at the deterioration of the international economy. Dr Campins said India and Venezuela must join efforts in the continuing search for the betterment and welfare of the people of both the countries.

News Conference

BK041625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Visiting President of Venezuela Dr Luis Herrera Campins and Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi gave each other an assessment of developments in their respective regions at a 90-minute private meeting in New Delhi today. Both agreed on the need to neutralize the implications of the superpower confrontation and for greater cohesion and unity among the developing nations. Dr Campins told a news conference later that the Latin American region has enough of its own problems and it does not want the superpower confrontation to be added to them.

In reply to a question, he spoke highly of India's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in oil. Venezuela, with its experience in oil exploration, would be prepared to help India in this field. His country would also increase crude supplies to India. The OPEC, he said, would consider any Indian request for financial assistance with great sympathy as it has a very good record of utilizing such assistance. Venezuela gave India 500,000 tons of crude last year and President Campins said his government would shortly give a concrete answer about the additional quantity to be supplied now.

Dr Campins wanted a new orientation to be given to financial institutions, like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. They should take into account social and local realities of borrowing countries, imposing possible conditions like currency devaluation. The developing countries are being manipulated through currencies, the strongest of which is the American dollar. This system must be reviewed.

Replying to a question about the Cancun summit, he said the developing countries would continue to fight for a new international economic order in all available forums to see that inequality and injustice are removed.

External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, at their talks generally agreed to examine the possibility of convening a meeting of the Group of 77 to pave the way for holding the global round of negotiations on the problems of the developing countries.

Velasco appreciated the role played by Mrs Gandhi at Cancun and said she had been the most effective spokesman for the cause of the developing countries.

PORTUGUESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DELHI

BK031607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira arrived in New Delhi from Panaji this evening on the second leg of his 9-day visit to this country.

He told the All-India Radio correspondent at the airport that he will discuss ways and means to strengthen bilateral cooperation, particularly in the fields of education and culture.

Pereira said his country wants to further economic ties with India.

Pereira said he will hand over to Mrs Gandhi a message from his prime minister.

News Conference

BK050857 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Portugal has offered to buy minerals, including iron ore, from India and assist her in building up tourism and shipbuilding industries. This was indicated by Portuguese Foreign Minister Andre Goncalves Pereira at a news conference in New Delhi today. He said his country has vast experience in certain industries and his country and India can go in for joint ventures in Latin American countries. On political issues, Pereira said both Portugal and India are concerned with the present international situation and have agreed to work for the reduction of tension where it exists.

The Portuguese foreign minister said his country is negotiating for entry into the European Economic Community. He expressed the hope that his country will become a member of the European Economic Community next year after the signing of the treaty in Rome.

STUDENTS MARCH ON HOSTAGE-TAKING ANNIVERSARY

LD041807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that on the anniversary of 4 November, the day when Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was sent to exile in Turkey, pupils' day and also the anniversary of the revolutionary conquest of the U.S. den of espionage, this afternoon boys and girls from all the Tehran schools marched from Tehran University toward the U.S. den of espionage. In front of the espionage den of the arch-Satan, the United States, they were joined by other strata of the people. The cermeonies began with the recitation of some verses from the glorious Koran, and afterward a message of the Islamic association of pupils was read by a brother pupil. The marchers' resolution, which was read later, was approved by the pupils chanting "God is great!"

The resolution says in part: On the basis of our imam's remark, we declare that the foundations of a cultural revolution must be laid, followed by the establishment of a university, which would completely eradicate all signs of the (?Satanic) culture and which would fully realize the current system of Islamic culture in order to expedite the transition of pure human beings, distorted by Western culture, into Islamic human beings.

In another part, the 4 November resolution says: We are aware of the plots and conspiracies being hatched by world arrogance, headed by the arch-Satan, the world-devouring America; and we have learned in the university of Karbala' from the lord of the martyrs, Hoseyn [third Shi'a imam buried in Karbala'], may peace be upon him, that we will not rest until the complete eradication of arrogance.

AFP Report

NC041709 Paris AFP in English 1633 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Drums and cymbals rang out as dangling American puppets were paraded in front of the former U.S. Embassy today to mark the second anniversary of the taking of the American hostages.

Tens of thousands of Iranians converged on the former embassy to celebrate the "second Iranian revolution" aimed at the United States following the toppling of the late shah. Anti-American slogans were repainted on the compound wall surrounding the embassy buildings which have been virtually deserted since January 20 when the American hostages' 444-day ordeal came to an end.

The crowd, consisting mostly of schoolchildren and students, thronged Taleqani Avenue in front of the embassy's main entrance, chanting slogans and beating their chest.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Musavi-Kho'ini, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's representative to the militants who seized the embassy, reminded the crowd that "this day of God" marked a triple anniversary -- the exile of Ayatollah Khomeyni in 1963, the massacre of students at Tehran University in 1978 and the seizure of the "nest of spies" in 1979.

In addition to the familiar slogan of "Death to America," the crowd chanted religious slogans in memory of Hoseyn, the seventh century Shi'ite Moslem martyr whose death will be commemorated Saturday.

"Tell the enemies of the Koran they tread in vain the path of injustice. The law of the Koran has awakened," the crowd also chanted.

"The revolution is victorious, America is annihilated," they said.

"This is the year of the law, the paths of (Egypt's Anwar) as-Sadat and Saddam (Husayn of Iraq) will be swept clean," they said, adding in reference to the conflict with Iraq: "Neither compromise, nor surrender; war until victory. Hail to the army and to the revolutionary guards".

FORMER KHOMEYNI SUPPORTER ESCAPES TO FRANCE

PM041529 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 3 Nov 81 p 7

[Francois Corre report: "Khomeyni Aide Takes Refuge in France"]

[Text] "In 10 hours or 10 days we will receive a dispatch informing us that Khomeyni has been ousted. The explosion in Iran is not only inevitable, it is very close."

Khalil Reza'i, who made that statement, has been in France for 20 days but his presence was kept secret until Monday; since he had not yet found a hiding place, he feared that he would be liquidated by Imam Khomeyni's supporters. In fact, just a few months ago Khalil Reza'i was a trusted adviser to Iran's present master.

Khalil Reza'i stance is particularly important since this former Tehran bazaar merchant is an almost legendary figure in Iran. In the popular imagination of his country he embodies resistance to tyranny. He has paid dearly for that fame: Four of his children were killed by the shah's secret police. Ahmad, the eldest, was the opposition's first martyr. His brother Mehdi, nicknamed "the rose of the revolution," died under torture without saying anything at the age of 19.

Khalil Reza'i himself suffered torture in the shah's prisons, as did his wife, who is known in Iran as the "country's model mother."

It is this man, one of the founders of the Iranian human rights committee, who has in turn declared war on Khomeyni's regime.

"The shah killed hundreds of people during his reign. In a few months Khomeyni has killed tens of thousands. The shah never executed minors under 18 years of age. Khomeyni is shooting 9-year-old girls."

Khalil Reza'i joined the ayatollah in Neauphle-le-Chateau during his exile, then returned with him to Iran: "The people did not know Khomeyni, who had been living abroad for 15 years, but we all expected a great deal of him," he explained. "That makes the disappointment all the worse."

Khalil Reza'i held important positions under the Iranian "revolutionary guide." He supervised the administration of the Justice Ministry singlehanded. He was chairman of the former Pahlavi Foundation. Above all, he was the man of difficult missions: "When I met him, Khomeyni immediately showed me respect," he said. "He appointed me mediator to solve the Turkoman troubles. He also gave me the job of carrying out an inquiry into the guilt of those whom the mullahs accused of various crimes against the revolution.

"That mission contributed greatly to changing my opinion of Khomeyni. Indeed, I noticed that the mullahs' accusations were very often completely false: They denounced innocent people in order to confiscate their property.

"In my capacity as cofounder of the human rights committee, I also reported to Khomeyni many atrocities committed by those who supported him. He did nothing to stop them. In Iran I saw a prisoner who had the inscription. 'Long live Khomeyni' drawn on his chest with hundreds of cigarette burns. I saw 12-year-old children forced to witness the execution of other children of their age. I personally took three women to hospitals after they had lost, under torture, the children they were carrying.

"Why has Khomeyni turned into this monstrous criminal? The answer is bound to be complex. But there is no doubt that he is now caught up in the terror. If he were to stop the reign of fear for 2 or 3 days, he would be swept away."

Khalil Reza'i's wife and remaining children are hiding in Iran, where they have been sentenced to death by Khomeyni. "To force my wife to give herself up, Khomeyni has arrested my sister and her children," Khalil Reza'i said. "One of my assistants has also been arrested. Yet they have absolutely nothing to do with my political ideas.

I appeal to France, the land of freedom, to help us regain our freedom."

SHARI'ATMADARI REPORTEDLY ASKS TO LEAVE COUNTRY

NC041655 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots! As you heard, His Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari has asked for an exit permit from Khomeyni's regime and intends to leave the country after almost 2 years of house arrest in Qom.

Actually, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari should have taken this step much sooner than this, before profanities exceeded limits and before the imprisonment and killing of hundreds of his supporters.

During the course of the Iranian revolution (?when) his views were (?revered) by all the people [words indistinct]. Naturally, Mr Shari'atmadari's views and thoughts were not the same as those of Mr Khomeyni. Shari'atmadari was a (?pious) person who, (?contrary) to Khomeyni, did not wish to destroy everything. Like the clergymen of the constitutional revolution, he wanted the rule of law to be established in Iran and the roots of despotism that had (?morally dishonored) the Iranian nation for years and years to dry up forever. Nevertheless, when, at the insistence of Mr Khomeyni, he gave the people the option during the first referendum to choose either the monarchy or the Islamic Republic -- a republic the nature of which was not yet clear -- the people, who for 6 months had been shouting "Death to the shah," inevitably accepted the Islamic Republic and Shari'atmadari declared that this was good. Not only did he not oppose the (?commencement) of the Islamic Republic, but he also advised all his supporters to back the new regime and allowed them to centralize their dispersed forces by forming the Muslim People's Party and placing this party at the disposal of the Islamic Republic while he himself agreed to hold talks with Khomeyni, Golpayegani and Mar'ashi to discuss with them the country's affairs (?in general).

However, this agreement was unilateral from the very start. The first murmur of opposition to the Muslim People's Party rose from the Islamic Republican Party, and it was Khalkhali who, in an article in ETTELA'AT, disgracefully attacked Shari'atmadari and asked him why he had separated the accounts of his supporters from the accounts of Khomeyni's supporters and gathered them under an umbrella other than the Islamic Republican Party.

In the Council of Experts Khomeyni's supporters regarded Shari'atmadari's supporters -- some of whom were members of the council -- as hypocrites and considered their opposition to theocratic rule, (?which Khomeyni intended to approve), as an unforgiveable sin. Nevertheless, Mr Shari'atmadari did not want to go to war with Khomeyni. He wanted to stop Khomeyni's [word indistinct] and to make him (?understand) that the (?principle) of theocratic rule was, in itself, a factor leading to (?permanent discord), since people who have been given the option in their religion to have various sources of tradition and to choose one of the ulemas or clergymen as their leader, cannot be deprived of this right and that the guardianship cannot be placed in the hands of (?one specific) individual.

But Mr Khomeyni turned a deaf ear to all of this. He had come to throw everyone out of the arena and to make himself not only the (?absolute) political leader of the country but also a religious (?leader higher than anyone else). To achieve these ends he did not refrain from any steps, so much so that the Islamic Republic had not started to stand before attacks on the supporters of Mr Shari'atmadari began. Not only were the Muslim People's Party centers in Tehran and other cities destroyed and its publications stopped, but in West and East Azarbayjan, where there were more than 3 million followers of Shari'atmadari, killings and (?raids) reached such a point that Mr Shari'atmadari advised his followers to feign support for Khomeyni in order to save their lives.

It was from that point on that Mr Shari'atmadari turned into Khomeyni's prisoner, and the great religious leader on whose insistence Khomeyni was not executed during the past regime was now the prisoner of a person whose life he had once saved.

Only God knows what His Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari has gone through during this period. But he tolerated all the threats, denigrations and harassments without reacting. Why? The answer to this question may be possibly given by Mr Shari'atmadari himself in the near future. However, many of those who attached their hopes to Mr Shari'atmadari believe that the only result obtained from not reacting was that Khomeyni became bolder and did not refrain from any inroads in an arena empty of rivals. However, it seems that Ayatollah Shari'atmadari must have been the victim of intolerable (?threats) for him to decide to leave the country, to consider leaving Iran more advisable than waiting, suffering in silence and being deprived of all his rights in his house.

In view of all that has happened, the important point is: Will Khomeyni allow Mr Shari'atmadari to leave Iran? Will a person who once told Bani-Sadr "don't think I will let you go abroad to say what you want to say" allow Shari'atmadari to leave the prison built for him in Qom -- the four walls of Qom -- and to say all that he knows abroad? Will he be allowed to say what domestic and foreign elements joined hands and made of an An-Najaf exile a leader of Iran and an occupier of the throne of the kings? Will he be allowed to say what crimes Khomeyni resorted to to strengthen the bases of his regime and by what crimes and treason he threw Iran into a vicious circle of painful incidents? Will he be allowed to say (?how Khomeyni and his associates interpret Islam and the Shi'ite traditions) and how they are (?disgracefully) playing with the respect of the Mohammadan faith? Yes, Mr Shari'atmadari knows many things which, if told, will make Khomeyni's regime more disrespectful than it already is. But who believes that Khomeyni will agree to (?allow) him to leave Iran? He will not even allow him (?to leave, because) by killing him many things will be covered up.

MONTAZERI APPEALS TO IRAQI NATION TO END WAR

LD041330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Statement issued by Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri addressed to the Muslim Iraqi nation -- recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] Today the eye of the Islamic world and the revolutionary Muslims in the region is focused on your effort, sacrifice and self-giving. The decadent and dependent Saddam's Ba'thist regime is rotten from the inside and is on the path toward decline. To be sure, the military capability of this hireling regime and the amount of aid it receives from its Eastern and Western masters cannot be more than that enjoyed by the Pahlavi regime. You the Muslim Iraqi nation will not be weaker than your brother nation in Iran. You can, with reliance upon the most exalted God and by following the guidance and decisive leadership of the great leader of the Islamic revolution, His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, bring your movement to final victory.

The success of your fraternal nation, Iran, is due to nothing other than resorting to the life-giving doctrine of Islam, coordination and unity and following Islamic leadership. These factors have now been placed at your disposal by God and He has thus made His final plea to you. Revolutionary Iraqi groups and strata can, in order to strengthen the foundation of their Islamic movement, through joining their efforts and by avoiding factionalism, which is a terrible affliction for any revolution, set as the strategy of their movement a general and broad policy accepted by everyone within the framework of the ultimate authority of a Shi'ite jurisconsult, namely, Imam Khomeyni. Otherwise, there is a definite danger of a split in a great nation and of an American coup by opportunist elements who appear to be Muslim and patriotic. There is also the danger of diversion toward heresy and the Eastern bloc and of Iraq falling into their trap. In this connection, one must commend the crucial role played by the Guards Corps, this mighty arm of the revolution, toward coordinating the militant and Muslim Iraqi forces and strengthening their military and cultural aspects.

Muslim brothers in the military, the blasphemous Saddam's regime has imposed a war on the Iranian and Iraqi Muslim nations on America's bidding, which has so far resulted in nothing except enormous material and spiritual losses for the two nations. In starting this war, Saddam had no objective other than serving the enemies of Islam and the Arab nation. The stance adopted so far by the Islamic Republic of Iran has aimed at nothing except defending the genuineness of its sacred revolution which has been subjected to an onslaught. Each day that passes, bringing the fading life of Saddam closer, sees hundreds of dead, injured and homeless for the two nations. It is up to you, the Muslim and valiant officers and NCO's, to liberate the mighty energy of the two great nations. It is up to you to mobilize the revolutionary and military forces toward the liberation of the Muslim Jerusalem and the destruction of Zionism, the enemy of Islam and the Arabs.

Our brave combatants are determined to honorably defend the Islamic territory until final victory. You, too, should deliver your Islamic country from the evil of a criminal and hireling minority, and thus repay your debt to your nation and the Muslims in the region.

PARS: IRAQ FORBIDS EVACUATION OF BASRA

LD041226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Iraqi regime has forbidden the inhabitants of Basra to leave the city; so far, many inhabitants of the city have been forced to leave their homes due to the constant presence of mercenary Iraqi soldiers in the city and their mistreatment of its inhabitants, and the heavy atmosphere of military pressure prevailing there.

The Iraqi Government was faced with the city being evacuated and feared that, after the evacuation of the city, it would come under firing of the powerful and popular forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In order to prevent a total evacuation of the city of Basra and its collapse, the Iraqi Government issued that order.

This action shows that the antipopular Government of Iraq uses defenseless people as a shield; therefore, following this action a strong wave of dissatisfaction started among the inhabitants of the city.

According to other reports from within Iraq, a number of Iraqi officers and NCO's -- who fled from the Abadan front when the combatants of Islam attacked the eastern sector of the Karun -- were arrested, and were executed on charges of ordering their soldiers not to resist and encouraging them to escape.

According to other reports from Iraq, following the rising of the Islamic fronts in Iraq, recently a wave of desertions by Iraqi policemen started; they are joining the Muslim fighters.

TEHRAN: EGYPTIANS FIGHTING ALONGSIDE IRAQIS

LD042010 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] French news agency reports Iraq's deputy prime minister has revealed that Egyptian troops are fighting side by side with the Iraqis against Iran. He made the statement at a time when newly recruited Egyptian soldiers were going to be dispatched to the front.

It is worth mentioning that the puppet regime of Egypt has been aiding the aggressive forces of Saddam from the very beginning of the aggression, in military and economic grounds.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 688

LD041755 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Communique 688 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, relying on their firm belief, continue their ceaseless battle against Saddam's aggressive forces. They opened artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions, inflicting the following losses and casualties on the enemy in the last 24 hours:

In the Meymak area, as a result of our combatant's fire, 1 gun, a mortar and 3 vehicles of the enemy were destroyed, and more than 80 of Saddam's soldiers were killed or wounded.

In the Gilan-e Gharb area, exchanges of fire were continuing. Our forces' intense fire on enemy positions destroyed 10 tanks and 30 foxholes and trenches of the enemy and killed more than 50 of the enemy.

As a result of a series of patrol operations carried out by the heroes of the irregular warfare forces in the (Bang Siran) area, 20 of the enemy's deceived soldiers were killed and 2 were captured by the army of Islam.

On the Susangerd front, the artillery fire of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed 4 guns and mortars, 1 ammunition dump and 4 trenches of the enemy, and killed or wounded 10 Iraqi soldiers.

The heavy blows of our combatants on the Abadan front on enemy positions destroyed one tank, two mortars, three ammunition dumps and six observation posts of the aggressive forces. In these operations, one freight ship carrying the enemy's ammunition was set on fire.

Yesterday the city of Abadan came under the sporadic fire of the enemy's long-range artillery.

By firing on the enemy positions, the brave combatants of the Police of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed two ammunition dumps and one trench belonging to the enemy and killed several Iraqi soldiers.

In these operations, one of the personnel of the police was martyred.

SOVIET OFFICERS, SOLDIERS KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD031202 Tehran PARS in English 1050 3 Nov 81

[Text] Tehran, 3 Nov (PARS) -- Two Soviet Army officers and 7 soldiers were killed while 3 others were captured by the Afghan Muslim mujahidin in Herat Province during the past week.

Informed Afghan sources also indicated that in the course of last week's clashes between the Afghan Muslim mujahidin and the joint Soviet and Afghan pro-Soviet forces, the Muslim combatants set ablaze 1 Soviet tank and 1 personnel carrier, destroying 3 weapons.

The report concluded by stating that in retaliation, the Soviet forces, using MiG [as received] fighter and helicopters, bombarded some parts of the said Afghan province, which resulted in heavy damages as well as the martyrdom of an undetermined number of women and children of the villages, and the wounding of several others.

NVOI ON OUTCOME OF GENEVA OPEC CONFERENCE

TA031509 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 2 November carried a commentary entitled "The Results of the Work of the Recent OPEC Conference." It stated:

As you are aware, the recent OPEC conference, which was held in Switzerland, ended its work by approving a statement. As expected, the topics discussed at the conference consisted of setting a unified oil price and fixing the level of oil production in OPEC member countries. In fact, these two problems, which are interrelated, were a source of difference among OPEC countries. It suffices to note that, for example, imperialist countries, led by the United States, have always strived to increase the level of oil production through their subservient regimes, such as Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain. The aim of the United States in increasing oil production in OPEC countries was obvious.

It intended and intends to alter the balance of supply and demand in the world oil consumer market to its own advantage. Thus, by stockpiling the excess oil the United States prevented OPEC countries from increasing prices by alleging that supply exceeds demand. During the past several years the United States and the oil cartel took the greatest advantage of this deceitful policy. In recent OPEC conferences the Saudi representative had always supported a policy favored by the United States. However, most OPEC countries, particularly those which have nationalized their oil, did not cease struggling against the oil cartel in order to recover their just rights. In this recent OPEC conference in Geneva, agreement was finally reached among the member countries of this organization over the setting of a unified oil price. The conference decided to set the price of oil at $34 per barrel, but in general the price will fluctuate between $34 to $37 per barrel. The recent conference in which a spirit of understanding reigned can be called satisfactory. Experience has shown that OPEC can only achieve its aims when there is understanding, unity and alliance on the one hand, and when it intensifies the struggle against the oil cartel and U.S. imperialism on the other.

NEPAL

REGIONAL COOPERATION MEETING IN KATMANDU ENDS

BK041307 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The foreign secretaries of seven South Asian countries have identified three more areas of cooperation.

These are: transport, postal services and scientific and technical fields. This has been stated in a communique issued at the end of their 3-day meeting in Katmandu today. Five areas already identified for cooperation area: agriculture, telecommunications, metallurgy, health and population and rural development.

Communique Issued

BK041722 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Text] The 3-day second regional meeting of the foreign secretaries of South Asia concluded in Katmandu today. According to the joint communique issued later, the foreign secretaries agreed to hold their next meeting within 6 to 8 months to consider the implementation of the agreed decisions on regional cooperation. They also agreed to remain in consultations during this period with a view to recommending at the next meeting to their ministers for convening of a ministerial level meeting in 1982.

The foreign secretaries agreed that the venue of the next meeting should be finalized by the current chairman in consultations with other colleagues.

The foreign secretaries reviewed the conclusions of the committee of its own and endorsed them. They were mindful of the need to view regional cooperation as evolutionary process to (?persuade) their long-term activity as well as a practical process which would permit the elaboration of cooperative arrangements in as many fields as are mutually agreed upon.

Recognizing that they had already agreed to find a modality and terms of reference at their meeting in Colombo in April 1981, they agreed for the present to institute studies in the additional areas of transport, postal services and scientific and technological cooperation with the Maldives, Bhutan and Pakistan respectively as the coordinating countries.

The foreign secretaries also recognized that it was essential to promote cooperation among the official national planning organizations of the countries of the region and agreed (?mutual) action with a view to discussing this matter in a greater depth at their next meeting.

Recognizing that the recommendations of the five study groups established in their meeting in Colombo which was considered and endorsed by them will be the two boards separately, namely, those that are amenable to immediate implementation of cooperative activities and those are of long-term in nature requiring a longer period of cohesion, the foreign secretaries agreed on the need for establishing appropriate modalities for the implementation of the recommendations and to convert the existing study groups into working groups, in each of the five areas of cooperation already identified. [sentence as heard]

The foreign secretaries further agreed that the major task of each working group would be to draw up a comprehensive program of action for cooperation in both the immediate and long-term (?stages).

The working groups would report progress both with regard to the implementation of the immediate action program as well as for the processing of the long-term program for the consideration of the foreign secretaries at their meeting to enable them to set up a further course of action.

In this joint communique, the foreign secretaries reiterated that regional cooperation in South Asia was beneficial, desirable and necessary and these terms should be [words indistinct] at their respective countries to cooperate with each other in development and accelerating the process of such cooperation.

Earlier, at the concluding session, Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana, speaking from the chair, expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the 3-day meeting of the foreign secretaries of the South Asian countries. Rana said that the decisions taken at the meeting should be considered as a vigorous step forward in our collective march toward the goal of regional cooperation.

Referring to the interests shown by the foreign secretaries in strengthening the process of regional cooperation as most encouraging, Rana expressed his sincere appreciation to all for their active cooperation and positive contribution in making the Katmandu meeting a success.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT, TULF LEADERS DISCUSS RECONCILIATION

BK031349 Colombo International Service in English 1043 GMT 3 Nov 81

[Text] The government and the Tamil United Liberation Front [TULF] have reached agreement on several measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony and peace in the country. At a meeting held at the Jamadhpathi Mandiraya [presidential palace] last night, the government was represented by President Jayewardene, Prime Minister Premadasa and several Cabinet ministers, while the TULF delegation was led by leader of the opposition A. Amirthalingham.

Army Commander Brigadier General Tissa Weeratunga gave an assurance to the government and the TULF leaders to the effect that immediate action will be taken to institute inquiries into certain acts of reprisal alleged to have been committed by certain army units in Jaffna against individuals in the area.

The meeting, the fourth in a series held for the past few months, took up for discussion allegations by TULF leaders about the innocent people that have been attacked by army personnel in the north during the last few days.

Briefing newsmen on the discussions, Minister of State Anandatissa de Alwis said the army commander who expressed his regret about the incidents referred to promises that action would also be taken to prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

Certain statements made by various TULF leaders abroad were also discussed, explained and understood in the context in which they have been made. It was agreed that the utmost caution should be exercised in the matter of statements made in public so that peace and harmony could be restored.

The meeting also considered the scope for inquiries being held for the purpose of determining compensation.